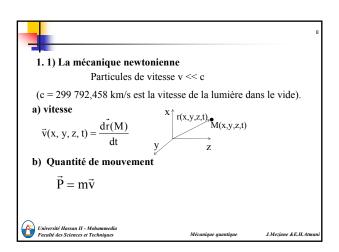


- L'électromagnétisme : il permet d'étudier la propagation des ondes sans support comme les ondes lumineuses.
- La thermodynamique : la science de la chaleur et des machines thermiques ou la science des grands systèmes en équilibre







### c) Impulsion $d\vec{P}$

La variation de la quantité de mouvement est égale à l'impulsion

$$\vec{F} \; dt = m d\vec{v} = d\vec{P}$$

#### d) Energie

Energie totale = Energie cinétique + Energie potentielle

$$E_{tot} = E_{cin} + E_{n}$$

 $E_{tot} = E_{cin} + E_{p} \label{eq:energy}$  e) Relation fondamentale de la dynamique

$$\Sigma \vec{F}_{ext} = \frac{d\vec{P}}{dt} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$$



#### 1. 2) La Relativité restreinte

Particules de vitesse  $v \approx c \ (3 \ 10^8 \ m/s)$ 

#### a) L'équivalence masse-énergie (Einstein)

Einstein la masse est une énergie

Particule au repos :  $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ 

Particule en mouvement

$$E_{tot} = m_0 c^2 + Ecin = mc^2$$

$$E_{cin} = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

$$n = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$





Électron : masse  $m_e$  = 9,1 10<sup>-31</sup>kg →  $m_e$ c<sup>2</sup> = 0,511MeV. Proton :  $m_p$  = 1,673 10<sup>-27</sup> kg →  $m_p$ c<sup>2</sup> = 938.3 MeV Neutron :  $m_n$  = 1,675 10<sup>-27</sup> kg →  $m_n$ c<sup>2</sup> = 939.6 MeV

b) Quantité de mouvement

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{v} = \frac{m_0\vec{v}}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^2}}$$

c) Energie cinétique

$$E_{cin} = E_{tot} - E_0 = \frac{mv^2}{2}$$

d) Energie – quantité de mouvement

$$(E_{tot})^2 = p^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4$$





#### 1. 3) L'électromagnétisme

Repose sur les Equation de maxwell (1860),

$$\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{E}) = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$
 Equation de Maxwell-Faraday (phénomène d'induction)

$$\overrightarrow{rot}(\vec{H}) = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial \vec{L}}$$

Equation de Maxwell-Ampère

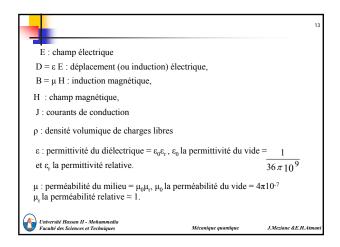
$$\operatorname{div}(\vec{\mathbf{D}}) = \rho$$

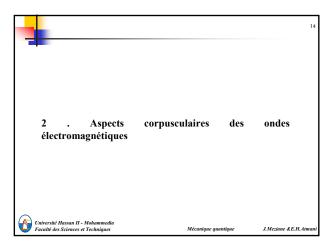
Equation de Maxwell-Gauss:

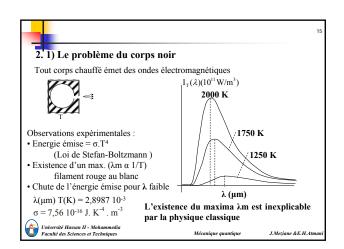
$$\operatorname{div}\left(\vec{\mathbf{B}}\right) = 0$$

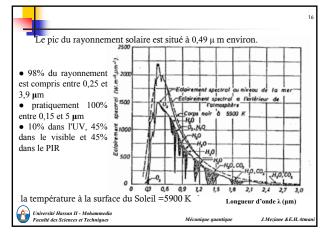
Equation de conservation du flux de B

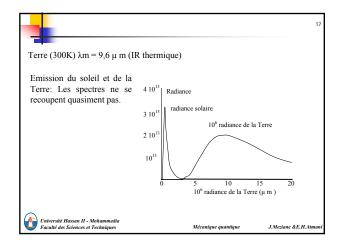


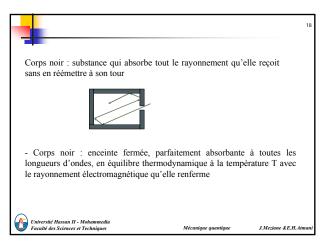


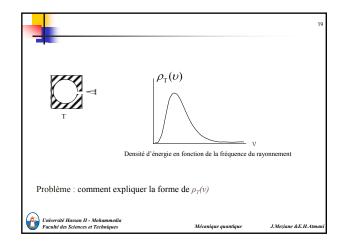


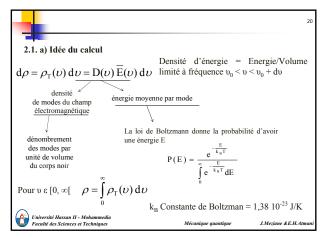


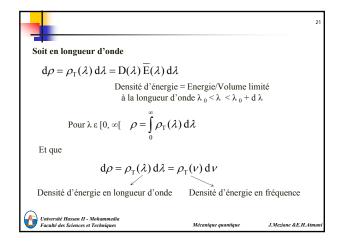


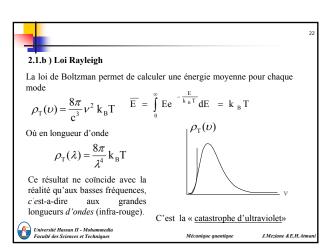


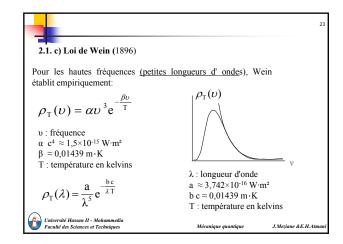


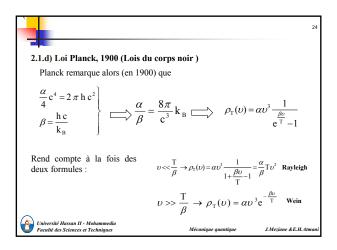














Planck fait l'hypothèse que les seules énergies possibles pour un mode de fréquence v s'écrivent  $E_n = n$  hy où il a introduit :

$$h = \frac{\beta k_B}{c} = 6,6210^{-34} \text{ J. s}$$
 Constante de Planck

Avec cette hypothèse l'énergie moyenne (Physique statistique )  $\overline{E} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n E_n$ 

$$E_n$$
 énergie de l'oscillateur = n hv  $P_n$  Probabilité de  $E_n$ 

$$P_n = \frac{e^{-\frac{-n}{k_B T}}}{Z_T}$$

et 
$$Z_T = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{\frac{-nh\nu}{k_BT}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{h\nu}{k_BT}}}$$





Sachant que 
$$\frac{d(e^{-uE})}{du} = -Ee^{-uE}$$

$$\vec{E} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_n e^{-\frac{E_n}{k_B T}}}{Z_T} = \frac{1}{Z_T} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n e^{-\frac{E_n}{k_B T}} = -\frac{1}{Z_T} \frac{d \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{E_n}{k_B T}}}{d \left(\frac{1}{k_B T}\right)}$$

$$\overline{E} = -\frac{dZ_{T}}{d\!\!\left(\!\frac{1}{k_{B}T}\!\right)} \frac{1}{Z_{T}}$$

On établit finalement que : 
$$\overline{E} = -\frac{dZ_{\tau}}{d\bigg(\frac{1}{k_{B}T}\bigg)}\frac{1}{Z_{\tau}}$$
 Soit 
$$\overline{E} = \frac{h\nu\,e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_{B}T}}}{\bigg(1-e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_{B}T}}\bigg)^{2}}(1-e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_{B}T}}) = \frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_{B}T}}-1}$$





#### Lois de Planck :

« l'énergies stockée dans un mode de fréquence v et un multiple entier de l'énergie hv »

Conduit à

$$\rho_{\rm T}(v) = \frac{8\pi \, h}{c^3} \frac{v^3}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{k_{\rm B}T}} - 1}$$

$$\rho_{\mathrm{T}}(v) = \frac{8\pi \, \mathrm{hc}}{\lambda^{5}} \frac{1}{\frac{\mathrm{hc}}{\lambda^{5} \mathrm{hc}^{\mathrm{T}}}}$$

$$\rho_{T}(v) = \frac{8\pi \text{ h}}{c^{3}} \frac{v^{3}}{e^{\frac{hv}{k_{B}T}} - 1}$$

$$Avec$$

$$h = 6.6261 \text{ 10}^{-34} \text{ J. s}$$

$$\rho_{T}(v) = \frac{8\pi \text{ h c}}{\lambda^{5}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{\lambda k_{B}T}} - 1}$$

$$v \text{ fréquence}$$

$$\lambda \text{ longueur d'onde}$$

On retrouve également la loi de Stefan Boltzmann (1879)

$$\rho = \int_{0}^{\infty} \rho_{T}(v) dv = \sigma T^{4}$$
 Avec 
$$\sigma = 7,56 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ J. K}^{-4} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$$





Planck : un oscillateur de fréquence  ${\bf v}$  ne peut émettre ou absorber de l'énergie que par paquets, par quanta, de valeur h. v

Cette énergie ne peut donc pas exister en quantité inférieur à  ${\bf h.}~{\bf v}$ 

Ondes électromagnétique = grains de photons sans masse

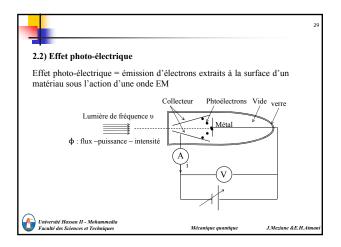
A coté de l'onde de fréquence v et de direction le vecteur d'onde k

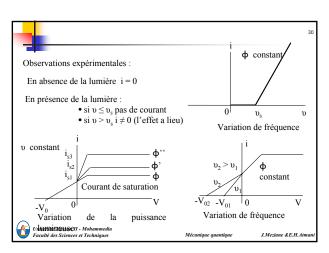
il faut associe un photon d'énergie  $E = \hbar \omega = h \nu$   $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi}$ 

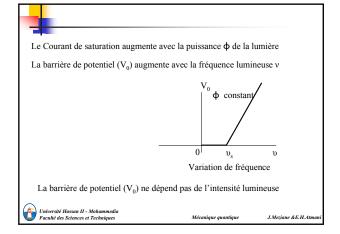
Et d'impulsion  $\vec{P} = \hbar \vec{k}$ 

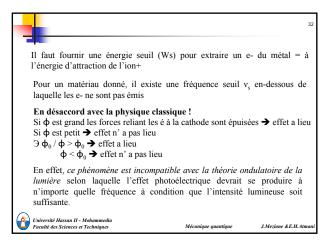
$$k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi v}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

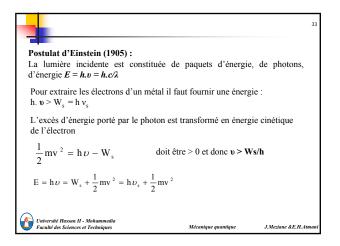


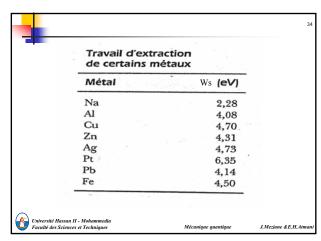


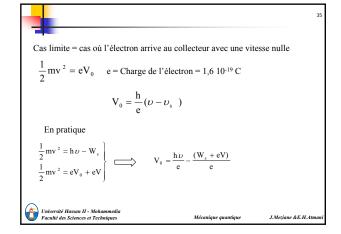


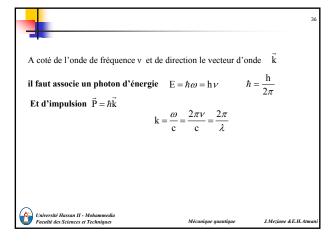










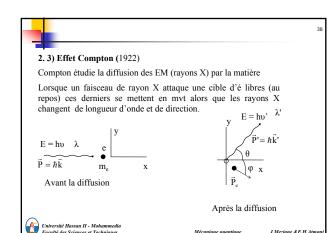




« It seems to me that the observations associated with blackbody radiation, fluorescence, the production of cathode rays by ultraviolet light, and other related phenomena connected with the emission or transformation of light are more readily understood if one assumes that the energy of light is discontinuously distributed in space. In accordance with the assumption to be considered here, the energy of a light ray spreading out from a point source is not continuously distributed over an Increasing space but consists of a finite number of energy quanta which are localized at points in space, which move without dividing, and which can only be produced and absorbed as complete units. »

A. Einstein, Ann Phys. 17, 132 (7 mars 1905)







Observation expérimentale :

L'onde réfléchie est de fréquence différente, de longueur différente ( $\lambda$ ') que l'onde incidente ( $\lambda$ ),  $\lambda$ ' >  $\lambda$ 

Traitement relativiste vitesse  $\boldsymbol{v}\approx\boldsymbol{c}$ 

Conservation de la quantité de mvt

$$\begin{cases} h \frac{c}{\lambda} = h \frac{c}{\lambda'} \cos(\theta) + p_e \cos(\varphi) & (ox) \\ 0 = h \frac{c}{\lambda'} \sin(\theta) - p_e \sin(\varphi) & (oy) \end{cases} = \left( h \frac{c}{\lambda} \cdot h \frac{c}{\lambda'} \cos(\theta) \right)^2 = \left( p_e \cos(\varphi) \right)^2 \\ \left( h \frac{c}{\lambda'} \sin(\theta) \right)^2 = \left( p_e \sin(\varphi) \right)^2 \end{cases}$$





Conservation de l'énergie

Avant la diffusion

$$h \nu + m_e c^2 = h \nu' + \sqrt{p_e^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4}$$

Après la diffusion

$$h \frac{c}{\lambda} + m_e c^2 = h \frac{c}{\lambda'} + \sqrt{p_e^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4}$$

La relation de Compton

$$\lambda' - \lambda = \Delta \lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos(\theta))$$

$$\frac{h}{m_e c} = 2{,}43\,10^{-12}\,m = 2{,}43\,pm \qquad \quad Longueur \ d'onde \ \textbf{Compton} \ \ de \ l'é$$



